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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/750,070	12/31/2003	George C. Schedevy	8002A-90	9089

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F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLC
130 WOODBURY ROAD
WOODBURY, NY 11797

EXAMINER

DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 10/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/750,070	SCHEDEVY, GEORGE C.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pierre-Louis Desir	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,9,11-15,17-21,24,26-30,32 and 34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,9,11-15,17-21,24,26-30,32 and 34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/04/2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 06/08/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Marlow is limited to data that can be displayed on a display of a car stereo, which does not include video, and that Marlow does not disclose or suggest wireless transmission of video.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicants. Marlow discloses (paragraph 11) that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or video information from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (emphasis added).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-6, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 17-21, 24, 26-27, 29-30, 32, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Everett et al. (Everett) Pub. No. US 20050123147, in view of Marlow, Pub. No. US 20040151327.

Regarding claims 1, Everett discloses a connecting device (see fig. 1) comprising: a first power plug for connecting to a power output port of a vehicle (i.e., power block portion 1) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11); a second power plug for connecting to a power input port on an electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 6); at least one signal plug for connecting to at least one signal output port of the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), wherein audio signals are received by the connecting device through the at least one signal plug (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device and allows unattenuated audio signals to pass) (see fig. 1, page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a wireless transmitter for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11). Everett also discloses a connecting device wherein the receiver (as related to claim 33) is a digital radio coupled to the vehicle (i.e., FM radio) (see abstract).

Although Everett discloses a device for connecting a personal audio player to a vehicle equipped with a FM radio, Everett's provisional application No. 6052720221 does not

specifically disclose a device comprising a wireless transmitter for wirelessly transmitting visual signals that are received by a connecting device, wherein the visual signals include video.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 77 and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or video information from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claim 2, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claim 1 rejection) wherein power from the vehicle is supplied to the power input port of the electronic device via the first

power plug and the second power plug (i.e., filtered DC current pass from the vehicle to any device connected to docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, page 1, and paragraph 11).

Regarding claims 3 and 18, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the electronic device is an MP3 Player (see page 1, paragraph 11).

Regarding claims 4 and 19, Everett in combination with Marlow discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the visual signals and the audio signals are stored on a digital video disc, a video compact disc, or a computer file (i.e., audio/video player) (see page 2, paragraph 16). Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to unhesitatingly conceptualize that data such as track, title and song information may be stored on the personal audio player (also refer to Marlow paragraphs 11 and 77).

Regarding claims 5 and 20, Everett discloses a connecting device as described above (see claims 1 and 17 rejections).

Although Everett and Marlow disclose a connecting device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a connecting device wherein the visual signals are synchronized with at least one of the audio signals and visual signals.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the visual signals are synchronized with the audio signals (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time,

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title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 6 and 21, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) further comprising a frequency selector (or a means) for selecting a frequency on which the audio signals are wirelessly transmitted (i.e., frequency selection block 16) (see page 2, paragraph 14).

Although Everett discloses a device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein visual signal are wireless transmitted.

However, Marlow discloses a device comprising transmission of visual signals (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the selected frequency ranges from about 88 MHz to about 225 MHz (i.e., the receive port transmits a signal to a FM Transmitter 3 which uses the audio signal to modulate

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the frequency of the transmitter to a frequency on the FM broadcast band) (see page 1, paragraph 12 and page 2, paragraph 14).

Regarding claims 11 and 26, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the receiver is a display unit coupled (or installed) to an antenna of the vehicle (i.e., Everett discloses a vehicle equipped with FM radio, which is inherently coupled to an antenna of the vehicle, and LED 51-58, which display the frequency channel chosen by the user) (see abstract, and page 2, paragraphs 14-15).

Although Everett discloses a device as described, one might argue that Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein the receiver is a display unit.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the receiver is a display unit (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 12 and 27, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information (i.e., LED 51-58 indicate which frequency channel is chosen by a user) (see page 2, paragraph 14).

Although Everett discloses a device as described above, one might argue that Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information derived from the visual signals transmitted by the wireless transmitter.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 14 and 29, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) further comprising a modulator for modulating the audio signals onto a predetermined frequency for wireless transmission at the predetermined frequency (i.e., the receive port transmits a signal to a FM Transmitter 3 which uses the audio signal to modulate the frequency of the transmitter to a frequency on the FM broadcast band) (see page 1, and paragraph 12; page 2, and paragraph 13, and page 3, claim 11).

Although Everett discloses a connecting device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein visual signals are modulated.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein track, time, title, and song information are formatted and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 77 and 107).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by

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an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 15 and 30, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the wireless transmitter includes a digital broadcast transmitter (i.e., FM transmitter) (see figs. 1-2, and paragraphs 2, and 11-12).

Regarding claim 17, Everett discloses a connecting device comprising: a means for connecting to a power supply of a vehicle (i.e., power block portion 1) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11); a first means for connecting to an electronic device, whereby power is supplied from the power supply to the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 6); a second means for connecting to the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), whereby audio signals from the electronic device are received by the connecting device plug (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device and allows unattenuated audio to pass) (see fig. 1, page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a transmission means for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11).

Although Everett discloses a method as described above, Everett's provisional application No. 6052720221 does not specifically a method wherein wirelessly transmitted visual signals are received by a connecting device, wherein the visual signals include video.

However, Marlow discloses a method wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and

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song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 11, 77, and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or video information from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claim 32, Everett discloses a wireless transmitter for use in a vehicle (see fig. 1 and abstract), comprising: a connector for connecting to an output port of an electronic device (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), wherein the wireless transmitter receives audio signals through the connector vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a digital broadcast transmitter for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., FM transmitter) (see figs. 1-2, and page 1, paragraphs 11-12).

Although Everett discloses a wireless transmitter as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a transmitter for wirelessly transmitting visual signals, wherein the visual signals include video.

However, Marlow discloses a transmitter wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 11, 77, and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or video information from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, which may be a FM transmitter or a digital broadcast transmitter, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claim 34, Everett discloses a device wherein the wireless transmitter is a FM transmitter.

Although Everett discloses a device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a digital broadcast transmitter. It is worth noted that Applicant does not specify what type of benefits that using a digital broadcast transmitter instead of a FM transmitter would accomplish. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to unhesitatingly conceptualize that the transmitter could be a FM transmitter or a digital broadcast transmitter.

However, Marlow discloses a transmitter wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 11, 77, and 107).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, which may be a FM transmitter or a digital broadcast transmitter, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

5. Claims 13 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Everett and Marlow in further view of Brice et al. (Brice) Pub. No. US 20040234081.

Regarding claim 13 and 28, Everett and Marlow disclose a connecting device as described above (see claims 1 and 17 rejections).

Although Everett and Marlow disclose a connecting device as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a connecting device further comprising a multiplexer for multiplexing the audio signals and the visual signals.

However, Brice discloses a multiplexer for multiplexing signals (see page 5, paragraph 41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by Brice with the teachings of Everett to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper transmission of the signals.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-7799. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Pierre-Louis Desir
10/10/2006



ERIKA A. GARY
PRIMARY EXAMINER